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ment in the crowded harbor. Vessels were hastily moved away from the docks into the stream and outside of the harbor.

There is a more hopeful feeling now that the greater part of Chinatown has been wiped out by fire, and when the people removed from that district are properly established in suitable camps the prospects for improvement in the situation are good.

Respectfully,

D. A. CARMICHAEL,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Plague conditions improved in Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 10, 1900.*

SIR: Referring to previous correspondence in regard to the plague in the Hawaiian Islands, I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to inform you that the Department is in receipt of a telegram from the consul-general of the United States at Honolulu, dated at Honolulu, February 2, and via San Francisco, February 9, which reads as follows: "Situation much improved. Since 23d, 5 deaths, mostly old cases. Only 1 new case since 25th and that in detention camp. Eight days without a new case."

Respectfully,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

HONOLULU, H. I., *February 9, 1900.*
Via San Francisco, February 15, 1900.

There are 4 new cases reported, 3 deaths since February 2. * * *

CARMICHAEL,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Further concerning plague.

HONOLULU, H. I., *February 2, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that since my last communication the situation relative to the plague has greatly improved here.

One new case was reported from the Kalihi detention camp on January 28, but no cases have been discovered in the city proper since January 25. There is a more hopeful feeling and the belief is strong that the burning of Chinatown has done away with the most of the danger.

House-to-house inspection is still continued, and all of the citizens are assisting the board of health, which, under its new president, Dr. C. B. Wood, has done and is doing excellent work.

* * * * *

By invitation of Dr. C. B. Wood, president of the board of health, Consul-General Wm. Haywood and myself visited the detention camp at Kalihi on January 31. The camp is located about a mile and a half to the westward of Honolulu on well-drained ground with a gentle slope to the seashore, and shade is furnished by a luxuriant growth of algasoba trees. Fresh water is furnished by artesian wells, and sea water, for flushing purposes, from the ocean to the south of the camp.

The detention barracks, arranged in four rows, run from north to south, and in the intervals between the buildings are the latrines and wash rooms, the refuse from these is received in flumes through which a steady stream of salt water is pumped, the flumes extending well out into tide water. All refuse is thus carried away from the camp, and pollution of the soil prevented. The shower baths, disinfecting rooms, clean clothing rooms, and commissary department are located at the northern end of the camp and are excellent in every way. The inmates of the camp are divided into groups of 100, and the camp is guarded by the national guard and employees of the board of health.

The hospitals for the camp are located some distance to the eastward of the camp proper, and detention houses for white people to the northward.

There are 5,000 people under observation in this camp—Chinese, Japanese, and Hawaiians—and there has not been much sickness of a serious character among them.

There is another camp at the drill shed in Honolulu and another at Kakaako and the pest hospital is located at the latter place. There are 1,160 people at Kakaako and 1,200 at the drill shed. Up to date there have been received 58 cases of plague and 46 deaths.

The congested condition of the harbor still continues and the difficulty of properly discharging cargo in the stream is still present.

All precautions are taken with vessels leaving here for the United States, and particularly with vessels loading sugar for ports on the mainland. In all cases, as far as practicable, the vessel is cleaned and fumigated in the stream, and cargo received directly from interisland steamers from noninfected island ports. It is difficult in rough weather to load sugar in vessels lying in open roadstead off the Oahu coast, and the plantations of Oahu, Ewa, and Kahuka, situated on the island of Oahu, have, previous to the present epidemic, shipped their sugar direct to Honolulu by rail. To obviate the difficulty of loading in open roadstead, a plan has been arranged, which, I think, is reasonably safe, an outline of which is as follows: The sugar to be loaded by clean crews in disinfected cars at the plantation, the cars to be sealed and run through to the warehouse at Honolulu without stopping. The warehouse, which is well isolated from the town, near what is known as the railroad wharf, to be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected, and guarded. The sugar to be handled from the car to the elevator by a quarantined crew in the warehouse, said crew to have no communication with the city. The sugar is to be discharged from a chute at the top of the elevator into a disinfected vessel, moored at least 50 feet away from the wharf with rat-proof funnels on all lines leading to the shore. Crew of vessel to remain on board in strict quarantine, and all to be under the supervision of an inspector approved by the United States consul-general and myself.

Assistant Surgeon H. A. Stansfield reported for duty this morning. The antipest serum and syringes came with him, and I shall present the matter to the board of health at once.

Respectfully,

D. A. CARMICHAEL,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.